

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE REFORM, SAYS MYERS

Princeton Professor Wants Doctrine 'You Are as Good as I Am' Brought Home.

SUBWAY CRUSH LESSON

Shoving Crowd Has the Idea 'I Am as Good as You Are.'

AS THEY SEE LIBERTY

Construe It as License—Mistake Due to Paternalism of Continental Europe.

By WM. STARR MYERS, PH. D., Professor of Politics, Princeton University.

A very common experience for those citizens of New York who attempt to come uptown at the rush hour on the subway is to try to get off at Fourteenth street and possibly succeed at Grand Central. The mere sight of the pushing, shoving crowd of human cattle, for that is what they are, is enough to make any person despair of the future of this country. But a closer look at the faces and actions of these same individuals shows that they are not American and do not look for America. They are Europeans. Their idea is that democracy means, to quote Meredith Nicholson, "I am as good as you are," and they are proceeding to show it. On the other hand, the idea underlying that type of democracy in which America believes is that "you are as good as I am," and I must exercise the consequent self-control and give you a "square deal."

Furthermore, a glance over the names of the members of the Socialist party and its leaders shows an overwhelming preponderance of individuals who are foreign born or of immediate foreign ancestry, and that ancestry of continental Europe rather than British origin. It is a well known fact that Socialism never has appealed to the people of the United States, Great Britain or the self-governing commonwealths of the British Empire.

The countries are built up on the principles of the English common law, which stresses individual rights and responsibilities, while the countries of continental Europe are based upon a state-diffused type of democracy in which the latter the state exists of itself, separate and apart from the people. It gives liberty and individual rights to its people. But in countries of Anglo-Saxon institutions, the Government comes up from the people, and is merely an added protection to the inherent, in-born, "primordial" rights, as Francis Lieber called them, which the people already have.

What American Equality Is.

Thus it is not surprising that our foreign born population does not appreciate the fact that America does stand for equality of condition, for that is impossible, but for equality of opportunity for each individual to work out his or her own salvation in the economic, social and political spheres. This again throws the responsibility back upon the individual to take advantage of these opportunities. While we believe in social legislation, we do not believe in socialistic legislation. The former is predicated upon helping people to help themselves, in order to give them an equal opportunity for happiness. The latter means that the state helps people in spite of themselves, and thus pauperizes them. Foreigners are more likely to be Socialists because they expect the state to take care of them and other happiness, along with the liberty for which our Government stands. Our people of American stock know that it is impossible to make people happy by law, for happiness comes from within. The Declaration of Independence declared the individual's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

According to the reports of the United States Commissioner of Immigration this country has admitted a total of 34,452,322 alien immigrants in the years 1820 to 1921 inclusive. Moreover, since 1892 there has been a shift in the source of immigrants from northern and western to southern and eastern Europe. Thus in the year 1912 immediately preceding the war, we admitted 1,218,459 foreigners, of whom about 817,550 were from Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia, and over 351,000 from Germany. This means that in one year we admitted a number of foreigners almost equal to the total population of our capital city, Washington, D. C. Furthermore, in 1917 the United States Government found that there were 5,000,000 persons of foreign birth who could not speak English, while 3,000,000 males of military age (18 to 45 years inclusive) were uneducated. Moreover, there were about 40,000 men in the training camps who could not take the word of command in English and 700,000 men who then draft age could not read or write.

Too Many Mediocres.

The results of the intelligence and other examinations given by army and other authorities at the time have caused a new and more recent consideration of the mental ability of our people. While the mistake has been made of resting conclusions exclusively on the army tests, yet a comparison of the opinions of psychologists, biologists, social workers, students of penology, charity organization workers, physical educators, insurance experts, etc., shows a very clear common denominator of their views. I give this not as absolutely correct from the mathematical standpoint, but as showing undeniably the conclusions to be drawn from their opinions.

According to this calculation, and taking the total population of continental United States as 76,000,000, there are 5,000,000 people of subnormal intelligence who will never pass beyond the mental ability of the normal child of fourteen years of age. Worse than this, there are 10,000,000 feeble minded, or those of low eight years in intelligence. This makes 15,000,000 altogether of subnormal or feeble-minded intelligence. In the other direction there are about 5,000,000 people of first class ability, and 15,000,000 of the second class, that is to say, those whose ability is good but not of the finest type of mind. This leaves 50,000,000 in class C, or those whose ability is mediocre. And no great industry ever was organized, or railroad built, or profession successfully practiced by any person of mediocre ability.

Therefore we must look to the 20,000,000, or one out of five in our population, for the brain power to successfully run this country.

When one remembers the source and class from which most of our recent immigrants have come, also their actual mental ability and literacy, it easily can be seen that we are at present face to face not alone with the necessity of Americanizing them but to prevent them from de-Americanizing us. Foreigners are swamping America, and American institutions. Some cities are nearly 95 per cent. foreign. Furthermore, they are voting in blocs. The recent elections in New York city with their enormous swing from one party to another have largely been on racial lines. Mayor Hylan was elected by Italian, Irish, German and other foreign blocs. This is no running true of the national type of politics in Continental Europe and politically backward parts of the world. These have not yet advanced to the stage of statesmanship which President Lowell calls the sign of political maturity, and which is so characteristic of people like the Americans, who have fundamentally British institutions.

'Constitution British.'

It might be remarked here in this connection that there is no more characteristically British document in the world than the Constitution of the United States. No running true of the institutions of this country, but attempt to introduce the paternalism of Continental Europe into the United States, who poses as the leader of a radical or agrarian movement, draws his main personal support from a large German Socialist element in Wisconsin, which shows its true character during the war, and never has been really Americanized. It is fear of the hyphenates and the Ku Klux Klan, itself based upon a mistaken understanding of all that for which America really stands, as mentioned above.

It seems that the great and prime necessity at present is a continuation of rigid restriction of immigration. The present law is formulated and administered in some of its provisions, but it is on essentially sound principles. I know the counter arguments of different elements of the people, especially our business men, that we are now suffering under a shortage of unskilled labor, and also playing into the hands of the autocratic labor leaders, many of whom are themselves foreign born. My answer is that it would be far better even to reduce our prosperity and restrain the economic development of this country, if that be necessary, in order that we preserve our American characteristics.

Of course no one will deny for a moment that the contributions that the foreign born citizens have made to American life and progress, spiritual as well as material. If more of them were like Karl Schorsch, the German-born American, Oscar Straus and Jacob H. Schiff we would have nothing to say in opposition. But the difficulty is that foreigners have come to our shores, not to assimilate but to assimilate to them.

The so-called "labor problem" is one of itself, and should be met and solved by the American people, not by the American laboring man is "all right," and can be relied upon for his loyalty to American principles. The trouble is that he is badly led, and cannot develop the unions and their legitimate influence. Until these latter become really democratic, instead of autocratic, in organization, but necessary for the protection and advancement of the laboring man, but they should be incorporated and made legally responsible for the powers they exercise. It must be remembered that the irrepressible power is the antithesis of the American principle of individual, and thus corporate responsibility.

Wants Literacy Test.

In the second place, we should have a rigid restriction of the suffrage. Many people opposed the woman's suffrage movement not because they cared a snap of their fingers whether women voted or not, but because what they desired was to disfranchise a lot of ignorant men, who they gave the ballot to intelligent women. They believed that it does not matter whether a voter was a man or woman, so long as the voter is intelligent. And so far as we know, the best restriction is an educational one. Therefore, every voter should be required to read, write and speak the English language. Furthermore, a much longer period should be required for naturalization, with the passing of a civil service examination (in English) upon the Government history, geography and elements of the economic resources of the country. When once this system of examinations was developed into smooth running order, it then could be extended to all men and women 21 years of age, whether native born or not, who desire to become voters.

Finally, what America needs above anything else is leadership. No country, much less a democracy, can succeed without it. In other words, each Government must be led by an aristocracy. By this I do not mean an aristocracy of blood, of wealth, or social position—these are merely advantages rather than qualities—but by an aristocracy of achievement. And this achievement must be in the spiritual and moral sense as well as the intellectual. I do not believe, as is advocated by those people, that we should confine our educational advantages only to the small classes of those fully competent according to the above analysis. This would involve a rigid system of tests, with the power of choosing or discarding according to some external standard of intellectual ability, and placed in the hands of autocratic officials. If opportunity for education is put within the reach of all, the success or failure of the individual would be primarily a self-imposed process and almost automatic in its consequences.

It behooves those of our citizens who have the advantages of opportunity and position to realize their responsibility. Every boy and girl in school and college should be taught the duty of going into politics not to get something out of it but to put something into it. And this something is personal service, for the sacrifices of peace are just as real, although in different kind, as the sacrifices of war. Both American citizenship and American suffrage—and they are not by any means synonymous terms—should be made valuable by being made something to strive for. It is human nature to value lightly that which is easily gotten. "Easy come is easy go." This country, long too easy going in a careless, indolent way, must get a value upon itself and give its rights and privileges only of those who are capable of using and not misusing them.

GERMANY MAKES TAX ON FOREIGNERS LEGAL

Places Hotel Tax on Others Besides Allied Nationals.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, Dec. 16.—In answer to the protests of the Allies who charged that Germany is violating the Versailles treaty by charging allied nationals an 8 per cent. tax upon hotel rooms and pensions, Danzigers and nationals of Memel also will have to pay the tax, the Finance Ministry has announced. By including these two small territories the evasion of the treaty apparently is made legal, as there have been no further protests from the allied Governments.

DUKE POWER PLANT TO BE THE LARGEST

Mighty Volume of Water Will Be Impounded in Lake St. John.

CHEAP RATE PROMISED

Drainage of 30,000 Miles to Pass Through a Narrow Gorge.

ONE OF SEVEN WONDERS

Capitalist Aims to Make It Crowning Achievement of His Life.

"I have realized my life's ambition," said James B. Duke in discussing his enormous water power project in Canada at his office yesterday. "The great power which we are developing at the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John will be by far the largest in the world. When we have completed the two power plants at an approximate cost of \$75,000,000 we will have 1,200,000 horse-power for sale at cheap rates. And, mind you, the horse-power will be generated by a force of water which has hitherto been wasted—running into the sea for thousands of years. To reproduce a like amount of horse-power with coal would take 4,000,000 tons."

For almost ten years Mr. Duke has been interested in this development and had plans completed for starting the work when the war made him abandon the project temporarily. The cost of labor and materials became prohibitive.

"But I realized from the first moment that I inspected the property," Mr. Duke continued, "that Lake St. John and its great outlet were made by the Almighty for man's development."

Ideal for the Purpose.

"Just get the picture in your mind," he said, pointing to a large map, "there is a lake covering 400 square miles with five rivers pouring into it which drain an area of about 30,000 square miles. There is your great natural reservoir covering 250,000 acres. And the outlet of this tremendous body of water is through a narrow gorge known as the Grand Discharge. In the middle of this channel is an island, and the distance from the eastern side of the island to the mainland is about 800 feet, just wide enough for our power plant, while the stream on the west side will be dammed up so as to get the full force of water through the power house.

"To insure a steady stream of water at all times of the year we will raise the lake twenty feet above the mean level. In other words, keep it at the level where it would be during the spring floods, and store up for all season use the powers of these freshets. We will never have to resort to steam. Another thing which this great natural storage reservoir will make possible is the drawing of the water from about twenty feet under the surface of the lake. This insures use of a free force of water no matter how thick the ice. That was one of the great drawbacks I saw in Niagara Falls power when I was considering it some time ago. The water at Niagara, coming from the rapids often has ice, which damages the generators and sometimes puts them out of commission."

To Operate in Two Years.

"How soon do you expect to have the plant in operation?" Mr. Duke was asked.

"In two years we will have this first plant at the Grand Discharge in operation, which will generate about 400,000 horse power and cost about \$12,000,000, and then about twenty miles below we will build our second plant. It's fascinating when you think of it. Twelve men will run this first 400,000 horse-power plant for twenty-four hours a day; that is, four men at a time in three eight hour shifts can manage it all."

Two hundred of this first 400,000 horse-power has already been contracted for by Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., which will become the largest manufacturers of news print paper in the world. The rest of this first power is being actively bid for already, for manufacturers have been quick to realize the advantageous rates offered.

"I've got power to sell," said Mr. Duke when asked about rates, "and my

plan is to sell it quickly and cheaply. I'm not in this to make a fortune. I could make perhaps three times as much money by investing in the cotton and tobacco business. I'm interested in it from the constructive side. It has always been my idea that it is a man's duty to construct something for his fellow men whenever that is possible, for construction means expansion and more jobs for everybody. That's one of the real reasons why I became so interested in the Southern Power Company about ten years ago, when I retired from the presidency of the American Tobacco Company.

Water Power Favored.

"In fact, the Southern Power Company has made me a firm believer in the future of water power. We began down there by utilizing river power in a small way, until to-day we generate about 400,000 horse-power in our different plants. We have made it a point to deliver power at advantageous rates to the manufacturer and to never fail on delivery. The coal strike did not alter our prices, and through it all we delivered power at a price below the freight charges on a ton of coal.

"That manufacturers have appreciated the service has been proved by the fact that 75 per cent. of the factories built in North and South Carolina during the past five years use our power, and 40 per cent. of all the factories built south of the Mason-Dixon line. Moreover, we transmit power down there over 100 miles in many cases, which is about the distance from our power station at St. John to Quebec."

"Do you believe that you will be able to transmit power into the New England States?" Mr. Duke was asked.

"Yes, that is quite possible," he said, "and some of the large power people have already discussed the problem with me. Of course the cost of transmitting the power is the question there, for we would have to run a 250,000 volt line to do this. That is, run that line to a central distributing station, which would supply all the mills in the vicinity. And, of course, there is a certain amount of power lost through transmission—say 10 per cent. But if we could get the facts into consideration we could still deliver power in New England at rates lower than are being quoted there now and my engineers are working on that side of it. However, at present we expect to have all the business we can handle near the power station."

Fine Manufacturing Sites.

"Few people realize that only four miles below our second plant the Saguenay River is navigable for the largest ships. Could you imagine a more ideal place for a manufacturing plant? And, what's more, we have bought the land along the river, which will be good for building sites, so that the manufacturers could build their works right up to the river. I have held up by some small landowner who may want to fleece him."

"No, this is no stock selling proposition," said Mr. Duke, laughing. "The stock is already taken care of. Our desire now is to supply power to more reasonable rates to any one who is looking for it and through that means help reduce the cost of living."

"Yes, it's a pretty big undertaking," concluded Mr. Duke. "We'll be supplying six and a half billion k. w. hours when we're fully developed at 1,200,000 horse-power. Work has started already and we're going to rush it through. I only trust that I shall live long enough to see the work entirely completed. It will be one of the Seven Wonders of the World, I think."

MAKE PASSENGERS FIGURE TICKET COST

Baden Railway Offices Adopt New System.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Late arrivals at the ticket windows of railway stations in Baden hereafter will ask the clerks at the windows in vain the price of the tickets they buy. Instead they must retire to the other side of the room, where a large and complicated table of rates is posted. There with pencil and paper they must multiply the rate they finally pick out from the mass of figures by the number of kilometers appearing upon the ticket they have been given and pay accordingly at the window.

The railway officials announce that when the price of a ticket is printed, it becomes obsolete within a few days and passengers complain that they are being overcharged and hold up traffic. On the other hand, they add, the employees at the ticket windows cannot be expected to keep up to date with the prices of tickets to every place on the line, so it is up to the passengers to do the figuring for themselves.

TWO WAIT 30 YEARS FOR \$50,000 LEGACY

San Francisco Bishop's Will Enriches Czech Peasants.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
PRAGUE, Dec. 16.—Two residents of Bratislava, a province of Czechoslovakia, have received a legacy of over \$50,000 after waiting for thirty years to whom it would fall.

The will of Bishop Joseph Horowitz of San Francisco, who died thirty years ago, bore the stipulation that it was not to be opened until 1922. The heirs have just now been informed of its contents. Both were poor peasants.

SALES BY AUCTION.

EXHIBITION Tuesday and Wednesday December 25th and 26th.

Ritz Art Galleries, Inc. 15-17 West 46th St., N. Y. C. AT PUBLIC AUCTION A Remarkable and Fine Collection of Oriental and Chinese Rugs in Various Sizes, Designs and Textures, by Order of Large Oriental Importing House and Private ESTATE of M. W. J. Lutika of N. Y. and Roslyn, L. I. SALE DAYS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY December 28th and 29th at 2:15 P. M. each day DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

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AT PUBLIC AUCTION Thursday and Friday, Dec. 28th and 29th 85 University Place, bet. 11th and 12th Sts. FURNITURE FOR EVERY PART OF THE HOME. PAINTINGS, CHINA, CLOCKS, CARPETS, RUGS, DRAPERIES, ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS. MEDIUM GRADE FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CARPETS, RUGS, PAINTINGS, ETC. Exhibition This Wednesday, ARTHUR KALISKI, Auctioneer

URGES THE CLASSICS IN FRENCH SCHOOLS

Minister of Instruction Proposes More Time for Latin and Greek.

FINDS MANY OPPONENTS

Latter Say Pupil's Mind Would Be Crowded, Preferring Modern Languages.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 16.

Quite a controversy is expected in Parliament when the proposed reforms in education are introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by Leon Berard, Minister of Public Instruction, who wants French schools and universities to give more time to the teaching of ancient classics, Latin and Greek, he considers, should be made obligatory for a period of four years, to be followed by courses in science.

In a long statement to Deputies and Senators, the Minister says he is not opposed to the teaching of modern languages, but is of the impression that these should come last in any educational program. Another point which meets with considerable disfavor is the suggestion that certain examinations should be passed before youngsters go from one class to another, especially from the first to the second, where he suggests Latin and Greek be taught.

Those in opposition to this program point out that such a scheme would result in keeping the rich man's son in a class different from that of the workmen's children, simply because in many cases only the rich would have been able to obtain an elementary education making them eligible for the higher classes.

\$10 BILL BUYS NO CROWNS.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Charlotte Werner, janitress in Berlin's biggest Turkish bath house, found what she believed to be a \$10 bill several days ago, she secured the exchange and then rushed to the bank to cash it. The banker discovered it to be a counterfeit and Mrs. Werner was called to court to explain her possession of such money. She had assumed that since it was found the former owner had thrown it away intentionally and not lost it, therefore its possession was not punishable.

WRITERS CLERK IT; ARTISTS WHITEWASH

Change Brought About in Germany by Lessened Demand for Works.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 16.

The newly rich classes are blamed largely for the fact that scores of the aspiring writers of Germany are now pushing pens over prosaic business books and artists are wielding whitewash brushes or painting barns. Officials of a new branch of the Government labor bureau are responsible for the change against the new rich.

According to the officials there has ceased to be a demand for the works of young artists who show promise of becoming famous. In pre-war days connoisseurs were willing to purchase works that showed merit although the painters might be unknown, while to-day only the works of known high value are sought by the new rich who do not trust to their own judgement in matters of art. Prices being no object to these buyers, the market for pictures of high value is brisk, while the works of the aspiring men and women go begging.

ORIENT SARCASTIC TOWARD WORLD WAR

American Warns East Is Beginning to Think Seriously.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PRAGUE, Dec. 16.—Walter A. Poole, until recently American Consul at Port Said, Egypt, and now Consul en Detail in Prague, has asserted in a lecture here that the Orient watched the world's most recent and greatest war only with sarcasm.

"The Orient is a world of thought. It is thinking to-day deeper than ever before and is beginning to arouse itself and object to western political and religious influences," he added, addressing the English Club here. "The Orient believes that the west merely wishes to exploit her riches and resources. If a man of strong religious character, of great ability as a leader and of undoubted patriotism and love for his people is born no man knows how far he will go and what countries he will conquer."

WAXON BARS ALIENS EXCEPT ON BUSINESS

Measure Not Directed Against Americans, but Czechs Attracted by Cheap Prices.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 16.

Stringent regulations like those of Bavaria barring all foreigners except on urgent business will be adopted within a short time in Saxony, officials stated to-day. The plan, which is drawn up and approved, provides for domicile permits to enter the country and payment of high fees.

Saxon officials declared that the measure is not taken against Americans and other travelers so much as against Czechoslovaks, who have been crossing the borders in increasing numbers because of cheap prices in Germany.

BRANDY REVOLT IN BRESLAU.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—There is a brandy rebellion in Breslau and other cities of that district following a provincial government order forbidding the selling of brandy before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 8 o'clock at night. Several cafes and restaurants have closed in protest and bartenders at a meeting this week threatened a strike unless the order is rescinded. Musicians and entertainers, as well, have joined in the strike threat.

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85 Stout Women's Dresses. Wonder values; silk and poret twill, suitable for all occasions; in navy, black, orchid and brown. Sizes up to 52½..... **13.75**
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65 Afternoon, Evening and Dinner Gowns, all fresh and perfect. Exclusive models with original style touches. **24.50 to 45.00**
Values to \$75.00

150 Misses', Juniors' and Women's Coats, all-wool herringbone mannish coatings and English tweed, some with Suedene yoke lining; good colors. Sizes 14 to 20 and 36 to 42 **10.50**
Values to \$20.00

135.00 Bay Seal Fur Coats at 89.00
An especially tempting offer. Full flare model, shawl collar and deep cuffs. Beautifully silk-lined. Length 40 inches. All sizes up to 44.

80 Smart New Winter Coats, in deep pile fabrics and plaid-bark English coatings, with collars of black or brown Manchurian wolf or raccoon. Sizes 16 to 44, **36.00 and 39.75**
Values to \$59.00

93 Collegiate 'Girls' Jersey Dresses. One and two-piece models; plain, pleated and panel skirts; long sleeves; all colors. Sizes 14 to 20 and 34 to 38..... **6.95**
Value \$15.00

186 Jaquettes and Overblouses, of printed silk, matelasse and wool Jersey, also of Paisley silk, in black or brown, with gold or self-stitching **3.29**
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25 High-grade Three-piece Costume Suits and 32 luxurious winter coats. **45.00 to 98.00**
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85 Women's and Misses' Suits, plain tailored, embroidered or fur-trimmed, two and three-piece models; in tricotine, broadcloth, velours and poret twill; navy, black and brown. Sizes 36 to 44..... **23.50**
Values to \$45.00

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